

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1911 四月十三日

英港四月三十號

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Telegrams.

EXETER-ELECTION.

LIBERAL UNSEATED.

(REUTER'S SERVICE)

London, April 12th.

The result of the recount on a petition in the parliamentary election for Exeter is that Mr. Duke, K.C. (U.), is returned by a majority of one after a week of exciting scrutiny.

This is a Unionist gain, Mr. St. Maur, Liberal, having been declared elected last December by a majority of four over Mr. Duke.

BRITISH LOAN.

FOR RAILWAY BUILDING.

("SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 22.

The President of the Board of Communications has had a conference with the British Minister in Peking about raising a loan for the development of railways in Kiangsu.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

("SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 12.

The Grand Councillors have recalled the Chinese Minister at Tokyo for the purpose of questioning him about the triple alliance between Great Britain, America and Japan.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL ADVISERS.

("SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Pek'n, April 12.

The terms of office of the superintendents of finance, dispatched by the Board of Finance to the various provinces, have expired. The President of the Board of Finance considered that these superintendents have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Board, and in some cases they have opposed the actions of the governors and viceroys in dealing with financial questions.

Accordingly, the President has memorialized the Throne recommending the re-appointment of these superintendents.

Telegrams.

THE ASSASSINATION.

ANARCHISTS TO BE HUNTED.

("SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 12.

Owing to the assassination of the Tartar General Fu Chi, the President of the Army Board and the Grand Councillors have telegraphed to the various provinces to hunt down all anarchists.

ALARM SPREADS.

("SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 12.

The Grand Councillors have all increased their numbers of bodyguards on account of the assassination of the Tartar General Fu Chi.

THE CANTON ATROCITY.

TRIAL BEGINS TO-DAY.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 13.

The Viceroy is in receipt of instructions from the Throne that the trial of the late Tatar General's assassin should be carefully and strictly conducted. His Excellency has fixed to-day for holding the trial.

The trial will take place in the yamen, with the Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Judge on the bench. A report of the proceedings, the statement made by the prisoner and the evidence against him, will be forwarded to the Throne at the conclusion of the trial.

The wife of the late Tatar-General has repeatedly wired up to Peking urging the Throne to have the assassin punished as soon as possible, and has asked the Viceroy to arrest all the cowardly body-guard, who fled when the Tatar-General was assassinated; also, to cause an enquiry to be made into their conduct, and to inflict severe punishment upon the culprits. The body-guards have been detained in custody pending inquiry.

The policemen who arrested the assassin have been rewarded. The one who chased the assassin and held him fast was rewarded with \$200 and the others \$50 each.

PEKING ALARMED.

OVER NATIONAL MOVE-MENT.

("SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 12.

Owing to the intensity of feeling among the people, the Peking Government has telegraphically instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to prevent them from forming territorial corps, volunteer corps and other associations for national defence.

Telegrams.

THE CORONATION.

("SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 12.

The Admiralty has memorialized the Throne to despatch the cruiser, Hoi Chi, to England for the coronation. A sum of \$200,000 has been put aside to meet the expenses.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the representatives of the Colonies will be:

Canada.—Sir W. Laurier and others.

Newfoundland.—Mr. Bishop (Member of Legislative Council) and the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Victoria.—The Hon. John Murray (Premier).

New South Wales.—The Hon. J. McGowan (Premier) and the Under-Secretary for the Treasury.

Western Australia.—The Hon. Frank Wilson (Premier).

South Australia.—The Agent-General in London.

Tasmania.—Sir Elliott Lewis (Premier).

New Zealand.—Sir Joseph Ward (Premier), and Dr. Findlay, A.G.

South Africa.—General Botha (Premier); Mr. Hull and Mr. Malan.

Hongkong.—Sir Paul Chater (Member of the Legislative Assembly).

Keswick.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MONGOLIA.

("SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 12.

A Chinese Commissioner in Mongolia has telegraphically requested the reinforcement of the recruits in Kansu. He stated in the telegram that the Russian Government has increased the number of troops in Mongolia.

VIEW OF THE "TIMES."

The telegram from our well-informed Peking Correspondent says the "Times" should tend to mitigate the tenseness naturally caused in many quarters by the latest Russian Note to China. It reduces the significance of that document to its real dimensions.

The Note, he assures us, is not looked upon as an ultimatum either by the Russians or by the Chinese in Peking. It may of course be followed by an ultimatum. Whether it is or is not so followed depends upon the unswiftness or the wisdom of the Chinese.

They are powerless to resist the armed strength of their great neighbour, and, what is perhaps yet more important, they are, our correspondent, Dr. Morrison, assures us, well aware that they are powerless. The course which the Chinese ought to take in their own interests is plain enough. They should not wait for promptitude and with straightforwardness. They should accept without delay and without equivocation those of the Russian demands which they do not mean seriously to contest, and they should negotiate in earnest about the others. Unfortunately that course is not in accordance with the tradition of their diplomacy.

The mortality returns for Singapore, issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, show that during the week ending April 1 there were 234 deaths, giving a ratio per mille of population of 41.74.

Telegrams.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE IN JAVA.

MANY DEATHS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Singapore, April 12, 12.33 p.m.

Recently a mysterious disease broke out in the Malang district of Java, and was at first thought to be a severe form of malaria.

The doctors, however, have now decided that it is plague.

There have been 100 cases reported, and 75 deaths.

The Java newspapers declare that the medical view of the epidemic is gloomy.

The doctors and the civilians are conferring with a view of framing rules and instituting measures to prevent the disease spreading over the whole of the island.

PARTITION OF CHINA.

(THE "SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 12.

On hearing the news of the partition of China, the Prince Regent has instructed Princess Tao and Tsun, and the President of the Army Board, to get the army and navy prepared for any emergency without delay.

BOARD IMPEACHED.

(THE "SHENG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 12.

Censor Chu Ping Lan has impeached the Board of Foreign Affairs for neglect of duty. Prince

Ching and H. E. Na Tung were so angry that they dismissed him from the censorate instantly.

POLICE COURT.

Six sampan masters were fined \$3 each for having their boats in Causeway Bay without permission.

Wong Hi, contractor, was fined \$50 for blasting stone without having it properly covered at Matakok. The stone went as far as Inspector Ward's quarters, some distance away from the quarry.

A number of shopkeepers, rickshaws and chair coolies were charged this morning with causing obstructions in the public street. They were all fined.

The mortality returns for Singapore, issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, show that during the week ending April 1 there were 234 deaths, giving a ratio per mille of population of 41.74.

"PUNCH'S" LATEST.

"Vladivostock was found to be unsuitable, being sea-bound for too many months of the year to become a first-class naval base,"—Sheffield Daily Independent. Southend is nearer the ideal.

In the Public Eye.

From a Reuter's telegram, published in Cairo:—"The nonagenarian Dean of St. Paul's has resented."

It will be seen that Reuter does not specify the nature of the Dean's present or of his previous fall.

Chartraria.

We hear authoritatively that there is so much difference of opinion as to whether Mr. Champ Clark's annexation proposal was a joke or not that it has been proposed that a great conference of editors of comic papers be called together to decide this vexed question.

There is nothing like seizing an opportunity, and we admire Lord Lansdowne's shrewdness in offering Rembrandt's "Mill" for sale at a moment when everyone is so interested in the question of bread-making.

Indeed we shall not be surprised to hear that a certain enterprising newspaper has decided to present the picture to the nation on the condition that the title be changed to "The Daily Mail Ideal Mill."

Welshmen have been asking that there shall be some emblem of the Principality on the new coinage. We understand that they would be satisfied with the addition of the head of the other George (Mr.).

Lord Chesterfield has, we hear, the fight with the Commons.

We are glad to hear that there is some chance of the Privy Member who fails to catch the Speaker's eye being cotered for. An enterprising publisher proposes to bring out a journal which will be devoted to the speeches which Members have in their pockets, but are never spoken. He hopes to recoup himself, not by the circulation, but by the fees which he would charge the contributors.

By the March Army Orders the identity discs issued to officers and men in war time are in future to be issued to the former in peace time. Our German friends, it will be remembered, were put to considerable trouble recently in identifying two of our officers who were engaged on research in their country, and no doubt a complaint has been lodged with us to this effect.

It seems an astonishing thing that no one should have thought of dispersing the rioters outside the Théâtre Français by the use of the hose. "Après moi—le déluge," would have been peculiarly appropriate.

According to Professor Thomas G. Chamberlain, of Chicago University, the world is now 400,000,000 years old. We consider that when it reaches its 500,000,000th year some sort of celebration ought to take place.

"Marriage," says "The Mirror," "is cheaper than being engaged." That, we suppose, is why engagements not infrequently lead to matrimony.

"Is Spring-cleaning necessary?" asks a correspondent in "The Express." We think so. Our Springs—and even our Summers—have been very dirty in recent years.

Burglars who broke into the Cobham village club took a bath before leaving. At the risk of hurting their feelings we feel bound to say that they probably could not have thought of a more effective way of rendering themselves unrecognisable.

A BUSY NIGHT FOR THE FIRE BRIGADE.

S.S. TELEMACUS ABLAZE.

The Hongkong Fire Brigade in all its record has perhaps never had a more busy night than last night. From 8 p.m. yesterday till 9 a.m. to-day, the Brigade has had its full energies called into action. Its entire strength, too, was taxed to the utmost, and unfortunately not without bodily injury to the Corps, for two of the members—Firemen Laugham and Murphy—met with accidents whilst assisting at the serious fire which occurred on board the s.s. Telemachus lying in the harbour.

No fewer than three fires occurred during the night; the first being on board the Telemachus. The alarm was given at 8 p.m. from No. 116 Second Street. The Brigado lost no time in turning out and extinguishing the blaze in less than two hours. The fire occurred on the top floor of the building, which was occupied by tea merchants. The second and ground floor were occupied by ricksha coolies. The first and second floors were destroyed and the roof fell in. The amount of damage done has not yet been ascertained. When the flames had been got under the Brigade returned to their stations, leaving a few men to stand by in case of emergency.

HARBOUR FIRE.

Next the alarm was given that fire had broken out on board a ship lying in the Harbour. The two floats were at once got under way, but some difficulty was experienced in finding the distressed vessel; the floats were guided to the s.s. Telemachus by the clanging of her ship's bell.

No time was lost in getting on board, and it was then ascertained that the fire had broken out and was raging in No. 2 lower hold amongst a cargo of bran. Just as the brigade were setting to work, Commander Beckwith, R.N., who was in charge, had his attention called to the signs of another outbreak of fire in the direction of the land but apparently amongst the shipping. To cope with this new danger, a squad of men were detached and sent to lend assistance. This fire turned out to be in Wing Lok Street. Meanwhile, the outbreak on the Telemachus was discovered to have secured a very firm hold upon the lower decks in the forehold and the hold amidships. The two powerful floats pumped huge quantities of water down upon the smouldering cargo, which sent up dense clouds of blinding smoke that made the firemen's task all the more difficult.

Whilst attempting through the smoke to get close to the seat of the outbreak Firemen R. Laugham and T. Murphy were struck by the jet from a hose-pipe and were knocked down an open hatchway into the hold, where they were already over ten feet of water. Owing to the smoke in the hold, it was almost impossible to see or breathe. For a few anxious moments they were in great danger, but ropes were lowered to them and they were drawn to the dock. Both were extremely exhausted.

By this time so much water had been pumped into the hold that the vessel began to take on a very heavy list; so much so that Captain Fraser became apprehensive that she might turn turtle, and the pumping was stopped until she righted herself, which she did slowly.

Ladders were now lowered into the hold, and the firemen descended and fought the fire at close quarters. Great difficulty was experienced in getting at the flames which were blazing underneath the deck, part of which had to be cut away. It was some time before the configuration was got under.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E winds, fresh; rain at first, improving later.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China, between Hongkong and Lumoks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

The damage done must be very extensive, as the cargo, in the two holds was deluged in water. At the time the fire broke out there was no steam up on the Telemachus, otherwise the fire might have been got under with greater expedition, for instead of pumping operations having to be stopped when there appeared

GERMAN COMPANIES IN THE FAR EAST.

"A SAD PICTURE."

German merchants in the Far East are a good deal perturbed, according to home papers, concerning the disabilities under which they labour owing to the limitations of the German law relating to public companies. Under the present German law, no German public company in the Far East can issue shares of less than 1,000 marks each. Last year the Government introduced a bill into the Reichstag to create a 200-mark share for East Asia, but it was thrown out on the second reading in spite of its previous acceptance by the Budget Commission.

Now the question has been raised again by four petitions from the German Unions of Canton, Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai, who are also energetically supported by the German Consuls. The Petitions Commission has, by 17 to 10 votes, referred them to the consideration of the Imperial Chancellor, and the earnest hope is now expressed by the advocates of the scheme that this time the Reichstag will carry the measure into law.

Apparently it is being championed in the Press of the Empire, and an able advocacy of the proposal is contributed to the Berlin "Tag" by Professor Dr. Gericke, a member of the Reichstag. After pointing out the importance to trade in China of the public company system, obtaining, as it does, the interest and co-operation of the Chinese, he asserts that the present state of the German law makes impossible the establishment and maintenance of German public companies in China. Germans are obliged to go under English protection, and by that means obtain the right of issuing the well-known one pound shares.

Thus is seen what, as a patriot, the writer calls the "sad" picture of German companies with German capital appearing in the English trade registers of Hongkong instead of the lists of the German Consulate. Even companies which were at first formed according to German law found themselves unable to maintain this form, and were obliged to turn their shares into ones of smaller denomination, and so to go under the English flag. It thus comes about that not a single German public company exists at the present time in the whole of the Far East, even the old German brewery in Tsingtao itself working as an English undertaking.

The writer goes on to dilate on the disadvantage, from Germany's point of view, of such a state of affairs, as, for instance, in the unfavourable impression made on the Chinese and the giant advertisement given to a competitor, and he concludes by arguing that it is impossible for it to continue. In the course of his article, Dr. Gericke points out the disadvantage under which German influence labours in the Celestial Empire in the preference given to the study of the English language, and urges energetic efforts to remedy this drawback.

"PRACTICALLY POWERLESS."

Discussing the situation in the Pacific, a writer in the "Morning Post" points out that Great Britain is practically powerless there. Our naval force is represented in the main by obsolete cruisers and surveying vessels. We are absolutely dependent on our ally Japan for the tolerance of our flag in those waters; and to that ally Australia and New Zealand, by their immigration laws, and the Pacific Coast of Canada, by its equally strong but not so clearly-expressed hostility to any Asiatic immigration, are in a position of antagonism which is only prevented from open expression by the British-Japanese Alliance.

PLAQUE IN CANTON.

(THE TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT) Canton, April 12.
Bubonic plague has made its appearance both in Canton and Fatsan and is claiming many victims daily. Generally the victim succumbs to the disease 24 hours after infection. The percentage of recoveries is very low. The "bear's gall remedy," which is very largely believed in by the Chinese, seems to be of very little value.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES
WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

BATHING ACCOMMODATION.

With the gradual spreading of the town limits the time will soon come when the present stretches of firm, sandy foreshore which Mr. Osborne had in mind will be encroached upon, and so another opportunity will be irrecoverably lost. In this matter of bathing beaches Hongkong has been negligent, not to say criminally careless. Who is there that does not regret the total extinction of all facilities in Hongkong bay over on the Kowloon side of the harbour? Years ago where is now a Praya wall running down into deep water there used to be opposite Bay View and right along for a considerable distance a splendid bathing beach which gave unlimited and much enjoyed facilities for all the dwellers in the vicinity. The railway of course has swallowed the beach—and given no compensation in exchange. The same will be told, we fear, in the years to come regarding the beaches on the island of Hongkong at present within easy reach of residents by means of the trams. They too will be gradually absorbed and nothing given in exchange. Surely considering the great and growing needs of the community some effort should be made to secure the facilities we now plead for. It would not take much money to clear and prop up the beaches for bathing and to erect suitable accommodation of a rough but acceptable kind in the way of dressing-shelters.

Daily Press.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

If any credence can be given to the statement made by the assassin of the Tartar-General that he fed and nurtured his diabolical intentions in the Straits Settlements on the revolutionary works of the famous Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the governing authorities of China are sufficiently acquainted with the close surveillance exercised in the British Crown Colonies over literature circulating in their respective territories to know that books or newspapers advocating sedition and crime can only obtain circulation by the most secret and surreptitious methods.

Often in Hongkong men have been banished from the Colony for publishing seditious writings, and we have no reason to suppose that the Straits authorities are not equally vigilant in this respect. None know better than the Chinese authorities how impossible it is to absolutely prevent the circulation of seditious literature, for it is notorious that the secret circulation of revolutionary literature in China is extensive, and the statement of the mercant that his comrades were scattered over the length and breadth of China is probably true. We note in the communication from our Canton correspondent which we publish to-day the doubt which has arisen in some minds as to whether the man's story about his being a revolutionist is not "all moonshine," and the suggestion that the tragedy was in reality the outcome of a personal spite. But having regard to the man's own statements, which the authorities can have very little difficulty in verifying or disproving, it is conceivable that doubt is cast on the statement with the express object of allaying popular excitement on the great political question on which public interest has been focussed by the assassin's declaration.

South China Morning Post.

TONS AND GUNS.

So far as the estimates are any index there is provision in the current year for a group of five ships which must be regarded as a distinct departure from what the country had every right to expect, since it carries naval construction for 1911-1912 no further than it should have been carried by the programme of 1910 if due performance had been given to it. As Mr. Leo pointed out, and the words of the right honourable gentleman were endorsed by Mr. Balfour, the difference between the promise of 1910-1911 and the performance of 1911-1912 will give tremendous significance in days.

1913-1914, when the allies will be in possession of twenty-nine Dreadnaughts against the twenty-five of Great Britain, unless the "contingent five" are given an embodied reality within the next few months. Against the views of the opposition, Mr. McKenna contented himself with a repudiation of the figures which were put forward though, at the same time, he said nothing which in any way tended to elucidate the mystery of the promised "five." Inevitable protests, too, came from the Labour Party and its kindred groups, one and all of whom supported the First Lord of the Admiralty in his policy of retrenchment at any price.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The foreign ministers at Peking are taking an interest in the T Ching (Government) Bank and right along for a considerable distance a splendid bathing beach which gave unlimited and much enjoyed facilities for all the dwellers in the vicinity. The railway of course has swallowed the beach—and given no compensation in exchange. The same will be told, we fear, in the years to come regarding the beaches on the island of Hongkong at present within easy reach of residents by means of the trams. They too will be gradually absorbed and nothing given in exchange. Surely considering the great and growing needs of the community some effort should be made to secure the facilities we now plead for. It would not take much money to clear and prop up the beaches for bathing and to erect suitable accommodation of a rough but acceptable kind in the way of dressing-shelters.

Prince Ching has proposed that all documents relating to the recent Russo-Chinese crisis be published for the general information.

Prince Pu Lun has decided upon the establishment of an Industrial Bank in connection with the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

The Board of Education has decided to adopt the French system of military training in the schools.

The staff of the Board of Finance is to be reduced by fifty per cent.

The Board of Communications has decided to make the Kalgan-Suiyuan-Hsi Railway a Government undertaking and will complete it in five years.

OUR DIARY.

Thursday, 13th April, Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Lecture, (Chinese)

Department).

Friday, 14th April.

Public Holiday.

Hanbol's Messiah, St. John's Cathedral, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, 15th April.

U. S. I. C. Extraordinary General Meeting, 11 a.m.

Gymkhana Meeting,

A.A.A. Cross Country Run.

Public Holiday.

Monday, 17th April.

Public Holiday.

Lusitano Recreation Club Sports, at Happy Valley, 1 p.m.

Tuesday, 18th April.

Criminal Sessions.

Crown Land Sale, 3 p.m., at P. W. D.

Wednesday, 19th April.

A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd.

Extraordinary General meeting,

11.30 a.m.

Thursday, 20th April.

School Sports (Heats) at Race Course, Noon.

Saturday, 22nd April.

Y.M.C.A. (Chinese Department)

Annual Sports.

Volunteers Dinner.

Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 12.30 p.m.

Monday, 24th April.

School Sports, Finals, at Race Course.

Tuesday, 25th April.

Hongkong Electric Company Annual Meeting, Noon.

Wednesday, 26th April.

Union Insurance Company Meeting, Noon.

Chin Traders' Company Meeting, 12.30 p.m.

Friday, 28th April.

Stockbrokers' Association's Sailing Day for April.

Philharmonic Concert.

Saturday, 29th April.

Departure of Coronation Contingent.

Entries close for Lawn Bowls Open Singles Championship.

Intimations

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Largo sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods sold are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. Even a child or a dog soon learns to distinguish between real friends and foes in disguise. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe it as we all believe in the word of a tried-and-trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and carative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod-livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anæmia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure oil liver oil in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No show or doubtful action. It cannot disappoint you." Sold by all chemists. [9]

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [1086]

Public Companies.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1911, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 26th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [1086]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [1086]

Intimations

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective till 30th April, 1911.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE

composed of excellently equipped Sleep-

ing, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun four

times a week in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with

Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and

"Saikyo Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class

Fares

Shanghai (Steamer) ... Lv.

Dairen () ... Ar.

Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues. Thurs. Fri. Sat.

Y14.95 (S.M.R. Train) Lv. 6.00 p.m. 2.30 a.m. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.

Mukden () Ar. 9.00 " " " " "

Changchun () Ar. 9.55 " " " " "

R 9.60 (Russian Train) Lv. 11.35 " " " " "

Harbin () Ar. 7.25 " " " " "

State Express for Moscow

Wagon Lits for Moscow

State Express for St. Petersburg

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

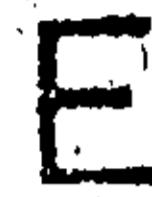
Concealing at Harbin with

State Express from St. Petersburg

Estimations.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.**WATSON'S**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY'A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
Scotland

**GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.**

**Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG**

BRAND

**GUINNESS'
STOUT**
in PINTS and SPLITS.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 20th July, 1911.

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A.B.C., 5th edition

Western Union.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

Hongkong, Thurs., April 13, 1911

**THE MOTE AND
THE BEAM.**

The general public, we are sure, read with satisfaction "the references which were made at the Sanitary Board meeting to the dumping of rubbish in the streets of the city. The practice has grown steadily of late, much to the detriment of what are after all very handsome streets, and is, of course, deleterious to health. We agree with Mr. Clapham, in opposition to the opinion of Mr. Brown, that the crime of dumping is not fitted by the punishment of a fine of three dollars. There is no excuse whatever for it, and the City Fathers are represented by the Sanitary Board could not be too severe. Indifference to dirt is an inherent failing of the Chinese lower classes, and needs to be combated by strong measures. To make the punishment fit the crime has become a principle with many people. Let it should not be forgotten that the idea was given to the world in an extravagant opera. If the crime is preventible by a heavier punishment than that involved in

the principle let that latter punishment by all means be imposed. There must, however, be adequate warning given. The Chinese concerned in the question do not see eye to eye with us in this matter, and a series of "public health placards" might very usefully be employed to bring to their notice the danger which their indifference to the ordinary canons of sanitation produces. Being a naturally inquisitive people we may be sure that public warnings against the deposit of garbage in the streets would be read and discussed by them, and severe measures against offenders might then be taken in all justice. So much for the note in the eye of our poorer Chinese neighbour, now for the beam in the Board's.

We respectfully draw the attention of the honourable members to the fact that their own Sanitary Board coolies are offenders against public health in more ways than one. In the first place they deposit every morning collected garbage at a spot close to the Lower Peak Tramway station, between the station and the Military Prison. There at about seven o'clock every morning, it is scattered on the ground, gone over for whatever of value it contains and then removed to the place appointed. No one will have any objection to the garbage coolies making what they can out of it, but we cannot allow them to do so when the result is the exposure to the four winds of matter which very probably, almost certainly, contains germs of disease. Does the Sanitary Board know of this practice, and if it does not will it see to it that whoever has the duty of supervision of these coolies will be reminded of his remissness? Mr. Clapham very naturally deplored the excesses in the streets entailed on his Board. Now, we are told that virtue is its own reward, and we suggest therefore to the honourable member that he takes this matter up and by removing what is a distinct source of danger to public health, as well as a very bad example to those whose "crimes" he would more heavily punish, and earn the thanks of the community.

We also draw the attention of the Board to the very late hour at which street cleaning is done. Sanitary measures are primarily undertaken in the interests of health, but they are also an amelioration of life, and it is both unhealthful and unpleasant to walk to one's office in a cloud of dust raised by sweeping coolies and over a thin carpet of rubbish. It is not too much to expect the civic authorities to see to it that the coolies complete their work at an hour well in advance of the usual business ones, while we also commend to the Board's attention the advisability of insisting on store keepers and offices removing all rubbish and generally carrying out their cleansing before seven o'clock in the morning. The East may be the land of the lotus, but the City of Hongkong certainly should not allow practices which would not be tolerated for a moment in an English provincial town. Will the Sanitary Board reinvoke these bounds from its eye, and then become opinion to the proletariat?

**HONGKONG DAY
BY DAY.**

The London silver market, on the 17th ult., after being firmer received somewhat.

China tea showed little change in London on March 17th, busines being moderate and prices steady.

The Crown Colonies will be represented at the Coronation by six governors or ex-governors representing six different groups.

Lieutenant H. A. Thowles, "The Buffs," has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, Hongkong, on restoration to the establishment.

Mr. A. G. Lee, acting second class draughtsman at Devonport Dockyard, has been appointed established second class draughtsman at Hongkong.

M. Kobukowski, Governor-General of Indo-China, arrived at Marseilles on 14th ult., where he was banqueted in the evening by the Marsoilles Colonial Press.

We are informed that subject to audit the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., will pay a dividend of 12 per cent and a bonus of 1 per cent, for the year ending 28th February, 1911.

The annual dinner of the East Asiatic Society took place on 11th ult. at Hamburg. Prince Henry, the brother of the Kaiser, was present, as well as high officials and officers who have been in the Far East.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong Tennis Club last night Dr. Forsyth was re-elected president, and Mr. A. O. Brown, vice-president for the ensuing year. Mr. J. R. Wood was elected vice-president.

Captain A. S. Criswell, "The Buffs," has been detailed for a tour of duty with the 3rd Special Reserve Battalion, Canterbury, in relief of Captain P. S. Harland, who has exchanged to the 2nd Battalion, Hongkong. Captain Crosswell joins at once from the 1st Battalion at Dublin.

The Admiralty has approved of a week's additional leave being granted to the half crews of the armed shallow-draught steamers Woodcock, Woodlark, and Widgeon, who are returning home from the Far East in the cruiser Crescent on completing two years' service on the China Station.

Squadron, is absent from the flag on a cruise through the islands of the Pacific. She was recently at Honolulu "showing the flag" at port over which the Union Jack should have been flying had it not been for the Little England policy of successive Gladstonian administration.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at the end of April, in St. Mary's Church, Aberfoyle, between Frank Barrington Deacon, Hongkong, elder son of the late H. F. Deacon, of Barrington Bridge, Co. Limerick, and the Admiralty, and Ruth Louise, second daughter of the late Patrick Bruce Junior, Clydesdale House, Spennymoor, Co. Durham.

The death took place on 10th ult., in his 90th year, of General Sir Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London and Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. Early in 1857 Stephenson was selected for the post of Assistant-Adjutant-General to the force engaged in the war with China, and in April he embarked on board H.M. frigate "Transit."

Speaking at the working men's College on March 10th, Professor A. Henry in the course of a lecture on the "wild parts of China" mentioned that the Chinese, Japanese and Koreans abstained from the use of milk, cheese and butter. According to the same authority it was a coincidence that these races were a grave people who never unbent in laughter whereas the Tibetans who used these foods were mirthful and merry.

Lecturing a few days ago at Graz on the subject of "Austria-Hungary in China," Herr Fritz Ehrenfeld, formerly a police superintendent in the country referred in passing to Chinese justice. He pointed out the great difficulty of keeping within the proscribed bounds a stubborn people of 400 millions, and expressed the opinion that it was as yet impossible to keep proper discipline in a badly organised country like China without special means of punishment for crime.

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China tea showed little change in London on March 17th, busines being moderate and prices steady.

**SUBMARINES FOR
HONGKONG.****EXCITING INCIDENT IN
THE RED SEA.****OFFICER OVERBOARD.**

In the near future, the advent of three submarines will mark a new epoch in the history of the British navy in the Pacific. Although from time to time lengthy cruises have been made by submarines around the United Kingdom, this is the first time that British vessels of this type have been sent out of home waters. The submarines which set out early in February on their long voyage to Hongkong are C. 36 (Lieut. Godfrey Herbert); C. 37 (Lieut. Atholstan Connor), and C. 38 (Lieut. John Codrington). Their officers say they have behaved admirably, and nothing has occurred on the voyage so far to cause those aboard the slightest alarm.

These submarines set out for Hongkong to form the nucleus of the first overseas flotilla. Just outside Plymouth, they were joined by the Bonaventure and the Diana, the latter vessel having been ordered to accompany them as far as Malta. From Vigo to Gibraltar splendid weather was experienced, although stormy seas were encountered in some parts. Leaving the "Rock" rough seas compelled the submarines to return to harbour, but they were very soon able to resume their journey. At Malta they were delivered into the custody of H.M. cruisers Edgar, Pelorus, Diana and Bertram, the last-named yielding place at Suez to the Highflyer.

The trip across the Indian ocean was accomplished in splendid weather, and although their convoys never once intentionally slipped their towing hawsers, the Highflyer broke once in the Red Sea, but without any calamitous result. An exciting incident marked the trip from Aden to Colombo for the Edgar and C. 38, which she was towing with a length of about 250 yards. Lieutenant Crosswell, was sitting on the edge of the deck in bathing costume one day, when the vessel gave a sudden lurch and the lieutenant fell into the water. The vessels were travelling at a full 12 knots, and before it was realised what had happened the lieutenant was in the water a hundred yards or so behind. Hasty signals were made to the Edgar by those on board the submarine, and a boat was promptly lowered, and sent back, the submarine's crew having thoughtfully thrown a box or two overboard to guide the boat in making a search for the lieutenant. Lieutenant Codrington had been in the water about a quarter of an hour before he was picked up and taken on board. His recovery was, happily, very prompt, and he was able to appreciate the hidden humour conveyed in the mysterious signal from the Captain of the Edgar which followed the incident. The message contained a "reprimand" for Mr. Codrington for having committed the offence of "breaking ship," while the signal concluded with the words: "Officers and men are not to take leave without first asking the permission of the Captain." Lieutenant Codrington's reply signal was: "Regret having broken ship. Plead extenuating circumstances, and throw myself on the mercy of the court." The humorous episode caused no end of amusement on board the vessel.

The submarines were last heard of in Singapore, and are expected to arrive shortly in Hongkong.

Sir Thomas Lipton tells a story about a Scotchman who went to a horse-race for the first time in his life.

His companions induced him to stake a shilling in the third race on a 20 to 1 shot. By some amazing miracle this outsider won. When the bookmaker gave old Sandy a golden sovereign and his shilling, the winner could not believe his eyes.

"Do you mean to tell me," he said, "that I got all this for my shilling?"

"You do," said the bookmaker. "My conscience!" muttered Sandy. "Tell me, man, how long has this thing been going on?"

SUPREME COURT.**HONGKONG BUTCHERY
CASE.****EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT'S
EVIDENCE.**

Before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Supreme Court Thursday morning, the case was resumed in which John Tatam, runner of the King Edward Hotel, is seeking for the taking of accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Hongkong Butchery Company since 24th September, 1896, and for further or other relief. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defendant.

Continuing his address after we had gone to press last night, Mr. Potter said that the plaintiff had apparently so instructed his Counsel that they had mixed up what took place in January, 1898

and January, 1897. The statements were wholly misleading. The whole thing was a mixture of facts and dates. What were the true facts of the case? He would call them admitted facts. The business of the Hongkong Butchery Company was started in October, 1895, and Howell advanced some \$1,500 by way of capital. In December, a meeting was held in Howell's house. The accounts were examined on several occasions and, in Howell's opinion, the business was not doing well. Howell told plaintiff that he would not continue to finance the business. Whether there was profit or loss, Howell was entitled to have continued as he did. Plaintiff admitted that. They found Tatam himself arranging with Yuen Chung. Up to that time there was no room for fraudulent representations for Howell. He had a lot at stake. He had capital at stake and there was no reason for making fraudulent representations and, in fact, it was not now suggested that in December, 1895, Howell advanced a sum of \$1,500 by way of capital. Plaintiff admitted that he would not give 5 per cent upon the gross receipts. He then came to the question of the alleged fraudulent sale and the allegation that Howell was a large owner or sole owner of the Hongkong Butchery Co. What was the evidence which the plaintiff had called before them to prove those allegations? First of all there were Campbell's payments. Well, they had had explanations, explanations given by Campbell, Howell, and Tung Kee. He supposed the suggestion to be made by his friend was that Howell paid Campbell, he was a shareholder in the Hongkong Butchery Co. It was a payment made openly by cheque, so that it could be traced. It would have been very easy to make the payment by cash and that could never have been traced. The next point suggested by the plaintiff was that Howell cashed a cheque for Tang Kee, "I did," and then makes a mistake himself saying "Yes, I cashed cheques from the very beginning." Now they found he had made a mistake, for the first time he cashed a cheque for Tang Kee was in 1903.

Counsel was here corrected and said, "There was one in 1900 and then 1903." One was cashed by Howell himself and the others by his attorney. Whilst he was on that point, he did not know whether his friend intended to make a point of it. What arguments his friend intended to found on this he could not conceive. He supposed he intended to say that Howell must be a partner or else those payments would not have been made. If that were to be sufficient evidence of a partnership it would be easy to prove a partnership, and it would also be easy for any man to come to that court and prove he was a partner if he wanted to do so. Advertisements had been put to Howell showing that the "China" arrived on such and such a date and butter was advertised as being sold. When Tang Kee was in the box his friend did not ask him one question with regard to the butter incident. He did not ask for any explanation as to the letter admittedly written by Howell in 1903. The last little bit of evidence was that Howell had signed a chit for the Hongkong Butter Company. They knew a chit was signed last March when Howell knew that the man was in the box his friend did not ask him one question with regard to the butter incident. He did not ask for any explanation as to the letter admittedly written by Howell in 1903. The last little bit of evidence was that Howell had signed a chit for the Hongkong Butter Company. They knew a chit was signed last March when Howell knew that the man was in the box his friend did not ask him one question with regard to the butter incident. He did not ask for any explanation as to the letter admittedly written by Howell in 1903. The last little bit of evidence was that Howell had signed a chit for the Hongkong Butter Company. They knew a chit was signed last March when Howell knew that the man was in the box his friend did not ask him one question with regard to the butter incident. 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Mr. Potter—unless it was handed to your Lordship and got mixed up with the papers.

Continuing, Counsel said there was an item for butter sold in Jan., which appeared in Barker's account as butter sold in December. He did not know what the suggestion was as an outcome of Barker's entry of the \$200.

His Lordship—The suggestion is that the sale of the business never took place.

Mr. Potter—That suggestion was never advanced during the whole progress of this action.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said that it had not been suggested to Tang Kee that there was no sale. Why was the question not put to Tang Kee if, as was suggested, there had been no sale? Why was the question not put to Tang Kee if, as Mr. Slade suggested, Tang Kee was not telling the truth? There was overwhelming evidence to disprove all the allegations and every suggestion that had been made by Mr. Slade had been completely answered. The truth of a plaintiff's case could be well tested by his statement of claim, and where it was patent that the statement of claim was untrue, then the case failed. It was alleged, by the plaintiff that Howell had handed to him three accounts, which to his knowledge were false and fraudulent. They now know that the accounts which had been delivered to Tatam in January, 1897, were nothing more than a slip of paper on which appeared certain drawings made by Howell. No suggestion was now advanced that these accounts were false and fraudulent, nor could there be. Fortunately, they had been able to secure the services of Mr. Lowe, who was of the opinion that the accounts, so far from being incorrect, were quite correct and the only thing which was wrong about them was that an item of \$200 had been put on the wrong side and that instead of \$1,400, the plaintiff owed Howell \$1,600. The accounts had been tested by an expert and had not been found wanting. The expert dared not challenge the accounts. After all, that was the foundation of plaintiff's case, for he claimed that he was entitled to have the accounts. Howell when in the box could not explain the accounts, as he was not an expert accountant, just as any other ordinary person was not an expert accountant. All he knew was that he had paid every cent he had received into the bank. The accounts could not be explained till Mr. Lowe went into the box and then they were explained fully. There were other minor points which had not arisen in the pleadings but had arisen in the course of that action of the power of attorney. The power of the attorney in that case was given for the purpose of winding up the business. If Watkins had exceeded the powers given, plaintiff's remedy lay in the bringing of an action against Watkins. It was certainly not a question which could be raised in that action, which was a claim for accounts and contained suggestions that there had been no sale. For the sake of argument, he would assume that Watkins had in fact exceeded the powers given him. Even then, the plaintiff was not entitled to bring an action against the wretched man who bought the business; he might be entitled to bring an action against Watkins, in which case they would be able to meet it. None knew better than Tatam himself that he could not hope for success in an action of that kind. Counsel touched upon the question of undervalue. All the customers of the Butchery had been lost at the time of the sale of the business, so that it was clear that Tang Kee had to obtain them all over again.

His Lordship—But Tang Kee thought it worth his while!

Mr. Potter—So does every man who takes over a new concern. A person must be convinced that a thing is worth his while before making a purchase. But there's another point. Who would lose by an undervalue but Howell? The discrepancies which had been there no discrepancies.

Continuing, Counsel said that Mr. Lowe had pointed out that it was unreasonable to ask a man to inspect his own books after a lapse of fourteen years. If there was anybody who could explain the accounts, it was Tatam. It was significant that when Tatam

was in the box, he was never asked anything regarding the accounts. His friend seemed to take his (Tatam's) word for every statement he made. It was only when Tatam was cross-examined by him (Mr. Potter) that it came out that Tatam himself kept the most important accounts. The only conclusion he could arrive at was that Mr. Slade did not know anything about it. Tatam has carefully concealed it from him. As to Howell's offering to pay half Tatam's lawyers' fees at that time the action of 1904 had not commenced and what the lawyer's fees were for he failed to say. So that Hill's story was, after all, true, although there would be no reason to suppose that because he was a brother-in-law of plaintiff, he would come forward and relate a false story. He submitted that each and every allegation made by the plaintiff in that case had failed utterly. Plaintiff could not ask for accounts, because he had them. The accounts were shown to be true and further showed that plaintiff was heavily indebted to Howell. There was very good reason to suppose that Howell had never been connected with the present Butchery Company. Each and every allegation of fraud had been disproved utterly.

MR. SLADE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Slade in stating the case for the plaintiff said that they had listened to Mr. Potter's lengthy address, in which his friend attempted to throw cold water on what he (Mr. Potter) would no doubt be pleased to term fallacious facts by a method of ingenuous reasoning. Tatam knew nothing of his own knowledge from the time he left the Colony in Jan., 1897, to the time he returned to the Colony two years later. He necessarily had to glean whatever facts he could from his friends. The sole question to be decided was whether Howell had divested himself of the business. If, after the departure of Tatam, Howell had not entirely divested himself of the business, but had retained for himself secretly any interest in the present butchery as it had been carried on and was being carried on, then the defendant was liable in that case. What was Howell's position in 1897 and now? He was a Government servant and was prohibited under the rules of service from engaging in a business. They knew that he stated in the box that he was trying to keep quiet in the matter. Although a good many people in the Colony knew it; he did not wish the matter to become known more and, apart from his position as a Government servant and his relationship with Tatam, he continued to keep quiet. If, as they suggested, and, in fact, were going to prove, Howell had got rid of the business on terms which left plaintiff in the cold and Howell in the warm, then that was another great reason for secrecy. It was therefore very difficult to prove defendant's connection with the business. It could only be done by taking advantage of such errors of judgment which Howell might have displayed from 1897 onwards—errors of judgment which were automatically recorded, so to speak, and which could be produced. What were the definite facts of the case? They knew about the appointment of a new manager. If the inference was correct that Howell and Tang Kee were in conspiracy together, not much credence should be attached to Tang Kee's evidence. The effect of an explanation diminished when a whole series of facts had to be explained away. The evidence for the defence from the ominously unsatisfactory nature of it showed that the defendant was trying to conceal his true connection with Tang Kee's evidence. The effect of an explanation diminished when a whole series of facts had to be explained away. The evidence for the defence from the ominously unsatisfactory nature of it showed that the defendant was trying to conceal his true connection with Tang Kee's evidence.

His Worship—Did you find out if the license was for a Chinese restaurant?—I know it is.

Mr. Dixon—Were the Europeans there for some time?—Yes. Do you know where the Europeans are now?—I don't know. The Chinese are allowed to open all night?—Yes.

These men told you they were guests of the Chinese?—No.

His Worship—Did you notice the Europeans drinking wine?—I did not.

A waiter was next called and gave similar evidence.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$20.

Yeung Ki Ching, shroff of the Hongkong Club, absconded about ten days ago with about £1000.

When the question was put to him he answered, "I may have done; I do not know." This was an item of evidence which went along way to support their position that Howell was closely connected in some way with the Butchery Company, and that he had not divested himself in January, 1897, of the whole of his interests in the Butchery but had retained an interest in it down to the present day. In conclusion, he went into the details of the accounts, which he contended, had been whitewashed by the defendant's expert witness, Mr. Lowe.

The Judgment.

His Lordship in giving judgment remarked that the case had been fought out with considerable rancour on both sides, and he was not surprised at it seeing the serious allegations that had been made against a public administrator. His own attitude towards the case was that he had insisted upon every point being thoroughly elucidated. There were many things which required explanations such as the matters referring to the cheques, and he must say that Howell's explanations had not been altogether satisfactory. He did not think that, if Tatam had had a legal advisor, the sale would have gone as it did. He thought that Howell was to blame both in his own interest and in Tatam's. The evidence was not sufficiently strong for him to say there had been a deliberate fraud upon Tatam. If the action were brought, those allegations had to be made and the question was whether he could find they had been proved. No; he could not. It was the most serious charge that could be brought against man. However disillident he might feel with regard to some of the items, and concerning some of the explanations which were not altogether satisfactory, yet he was bound to hold that the charge of fraud had not been made out. Therefore, judgment must be for the defendant with costs. But he thought a great deal of the case and the length of the examination which had been necessary, had been brought about by the more than injudicious acts of the defendant. They did not come under the rule of misconduct, but a great deal of trouble had come from them. He would therefore make an equitable order that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the cost of three days of the trial.

Mr. Potter: I take it they will be set off.

His Lordship: Certainly.

A CHINESE LICENSE.

Hung Yik Chi, 80, Shanghai Street, was charged this afternoon before Mr. E. R. Hallifax with allowing intoxicating liquor to be consumed on his premises by others than Chinese between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m.

Mr. L. S. Ingham prosecuted, while Mr. P. S. Dixon (from the firm of Mr. R. A. Harding), appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. P.C. Head stated that at 12.45 a.m. on the 31st ult. when on duty at Yaumati, he went to the Yee Fong restaurant, and found two Europeans sitting on the table each with a glass of stout.

His Worship—Did you find out if the license was for a Chinese restaurant?—I know it is.

Mr. Dixon—Were the Europeans there for some time?—Yes. Do you know where the Europeans are now?—I don't know.

The Chinese are allowed to open all night?—Yes.

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FINANCIAL NEWS.

SINGAPORE SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s weekly share circular, dated the 6th inst., reads as follows:

We have few changes to report in the market for the past week. Business continues to be chiefly confined to rubbers which remain steady, with a good business in the lower priced shares. Very few transactions are reported in mining or industrial.

Rubber.—Landations have been done at 97s. 0d. Bukit Kujung \$55s. Sapongga 30s. Sungoo Krian preference 28s. 9d. Anglo-Java 8s. 3d. Hoowangs 3d. to 4s. 11d. Batang Malaks 2s. 10d. Chimpuls 1s. 0d. Kota Tinggi fully, 2s. 5d. and part-paid 10d. premium. United Tomangs have been placed in considerable quantities at 2s. 10d. prominent; and Kamunings 4s. 10d. premium. Pegols have changed hands at \$31. Balgownies \$10.50, Changkat Serdangs \$6.75, New Singapores \$5.60, Malakoffs \$2.10, New Serendahs \$2.10, Glonlays \$1.75, to \$1.70. Alor Gajah \$1.80, United Singapores \$1.50, and Trafalgars \$1.20. There has been some demand for Pulau Bulangs at 20 cents discount, at which price a fair business has been done.

Mining.—A few Belats have changed hands at \$6 to \$5.60 and Kuantans \$2.50. Tronches are strong with buyers at \$17, ex-dividend, and sellers holding for \$18.

General.—Cold Storages have been placed at \$30, and Riley Hargreaves continue in demand at \$91. Other stocks in this section remain unchanged.

THE GODDESS OF HEAVEN.

PILGRIMAGE TO TEMPLE AT CHEKWAN.

The great festival of the Goddess of Heaven will culminate next week at Chekwian. On Sunday next an especially large number will go there.

Thousands of Chinese will visit the island, and already every available steam launch and steamer has been requisitioned. Foreigners are also going in large numbers to witness the event.

The feast of the Goddess of Heaven is one of the principal religious meetings of China. The people worship at her temple, praying for good fortune in the coming year, but, as is generally the case on such occasions, a great deal of the belated had to reach home at the expense of a drenching.

In the preliminary notices of a provincial entertainment we are slightly perplexed by the statement (contained in a local paper): "Tickets 3d., including refreshments of the warden." Are the wardens doing the fasting act, or what is it?

We are informed by Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, secretaries of the United Serdang (Santara) Rubber Plantations, Limited, that the crop of rubber harvested on the estates for the six months ended February 28 was approximately 100 lbs. There has been sold to date at a gross average of 5s. 7d. per lb. 50,020 lbs. Of the current crop 49,622 lbs. of First Latex Rubber remain to be delivered under forward contracts at a gross average of 6s. 1.13d., London terms.

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We are informed by Messrs.</p

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG
to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamer.

From Hongkong
MONTREAL Tues., April 18. From Quebec.

EMPEROR OF INDIA SATUR., April 29. ALIAS LINE Fri., May 26.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN SATUR., May 20. EMPEROR OF BRITAIN Fri., June 16.

EMPEROR OF CHINA SATUR., June 10. ALIAS LINE Fri., July 7.

MONTREAL Wed., June 28.

EMPEROR OF INDIA SATUR., July 1. EMPEROR OF IRELAND Fri., July 28.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Montreal" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,600 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTREAL" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (second Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43. Via New York £46.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to— D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On:

SINGAPORE, PENANG } FOOKSANG Saturday, 15th April, Noon.
& CALOUTTA YUENSANG Saturday, 15th April, 2 p.m.

TIENTSIN v. TSINGTAU, CHIENGSHING Sunday, 16th April, D'light.

SHANGHAI v. FOOCHOW, WOGANG Monday, 17th April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nansang" and "Fookang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

+ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

+ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jewelton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 216. General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE,	KAMO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 20th
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE	Capt. E. L. Sommer, T. 9,000 Capt. K. Honma, Tons 7,000 Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000 PORT SAID...	April, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 24th
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 25th April, from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, AWA MARU, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon. TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 12th July
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THUMB ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon. FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY, &c.	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Toranaka, Tons 5,000	TUESDAY, 18th April.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.
* Carries deck passengers. Calling at Keelung and Shimizu.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To London, per New Steamer
Kamo Maru	9,000	26th April	1st class Single, £550 Return, 823
Aki	7,000	10th May	2nd class Single, £600 Return, 540
Mishima	9,000	24th	Old Str. 1st class Single, £500 Return, 750

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To Pacific Coast Common Points
Tamba Maru	7,000	25th April	1st class Single, £80 2nd £21
Awa	7,000	23rd May	To London via New York 1st class Single, £60 via St. Lawrence 1st class Single, £60
Izaba	7,000	20th June	

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and ATLANTIC STEAMERS. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To SAIL.
TSINGTAU & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	11th April, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	15th M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	19th 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIMAN"	20th 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	22nd M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	25th 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tsun" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft, saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinhua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares: £45 single, £80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic and South Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobo & Yokohama:	HOMeward.
S.S. Bayan 20th April	For Marseilles, Rotterdam & H'burg : S.S. Alvin 14th April
.. Freiburg 18th May	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg : S.S. Rheinfels 20th April
.. Scandia 4th June	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg : S.S. Sonemania 28th April
.. Slavonia 15th June	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp : S.S. Segovia 1st July
.. Segovia 12th July	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp : S.S. Belgravie 10th May
.. Siloia 28th July	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg : S.S. Suevia 10th May

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hamburg-Amerika Line,

Hongkong Office.

[960]

HONGKONG PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 20th Apr., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 20th Apr., 4 p.m.

SPECULATION AND BANKING.

When a little while ago we referred to the proclamation of the Shanghai Taotai forbidding all kinds of speculation, lawful or otherwise, we spoke of the impracticability of it; but we failed to note that it will be taken as a useful excuse by defaulters. All business in the world is more or less speculation, and apart from that it is ingrained in the very nature of the Chinaman to speculate. The general dullness of business, the inactivity of which was accentuated by the several contributory causes which we had to record from time to time, has not brought the question of prohibition of speculation in its acute form, and with the revival of trade it is bound to crop up in some form or another.

In the interests of the China trade it has been very often and siocnently frequently urged that the Chinese Government should issue regulations that the Banks should not speculate, in the manner they have—and to a certain extent are still doing at present. Things are only relatively good or bad. Speculation carried to within certain limits is essential for the very existence of trade and beyond that it is ruinous to trade. The forward transactions which the Taotai has banned in his definition of speculation relating to gold bars, cotton and exchange are vitally necessary, and for one thing, are the rule in other parts of the world. It is the man who takes risk that wins in trade, as in other affairs. Speculation is reprehensible when it is purely a game of chance as, in the case of the rubber gamble, where there was no chance of using one's skill in any manner. The forward transactions that take place in every-day trade are based upon a number of well-based calculations as to the future trend of the market, wherein chance plays only a minor part. Even in banking a certain amount of "speculation" is necessary if the bank is to make great profits and improve its business; what the limit can be can only be acquired by long training and knowledge of the local conditions. To formulate a categorical rule, as the Taotai has done, shows that the Chinese official has little knowledge of the essentials of trade. What is needed now is certain regulations to keep tradal speculation within healthy limits.

Such regulations exist in all parts of the civilized world, and China will do well to copy them in so far as general principles are concerned, adapting them to local conditions and needs. It is certain that the body of foreign traders will give every help they can to the Chinese authorities. It would have been noticed recently that the Stock Exchange will minimise the evils of share speculation by the new regulations which it issued recently, and the existence of such regulations during the past year would have averted a good deal of the disaster. If the Chinese banks could be made to understand that they should not be too free with their deposits as they did during last year's boom it will be a great boon to trade; as more confidence can then be placed in them.—"Capital and Commerce."

EMPIRE DEFENCE.**AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.**

The "Sunday Times" (London) says that Australia's fear of Japan is more reasonable than Great Britain's fear of Germany, yet Great Britain, in her egotism and fear has concentrated ships in the North Sea.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. M'Kenzie, First Lord of the Admiralty, the paper declares, are wholly absorbed in Great Britain's possible danger.

If Japan forced her policy upon Australia and the United States her policy upon Canada, the mafgin would be so fine that Great Britain would be unable to interfere.

Admiral Henderson's report, the "Sunday Times" adds, shows that Australia's preparations for defence are rather leisurely, but the progress of events is likely to quicken the pace.

Intimations.**HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.**

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1911, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1051]

WANTED.

A experienced BOOK-KEEPER with knowledge of general office work.

Name but a Britisher need apply. Good salary to suitable man.

Apply to—

X. X. X.,
c/o the "Hongkong Telegraph,"
Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [1047]

WANTED.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR. Please apply to—

"NAUTICAL,"
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph,"
Hongkong, 11th April, 1911. [1049]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1876, and Government Notification No. 87 of 7th instant, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on the following days:—

FRIDAY, 14th April.
SATURDAY, 15th April.
MONDAY, 17th April.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [1044]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on the following days:—

FRIDAY, 14th April.
SATURDAY, 15th April.
MONDAY, 17th April.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1055]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on the following days:—

FRIDAY, 14th April.
SATURDAY, 15th April.
MONDAY, 17th April.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1056]

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

THE above SchooL RE-OPENS after the Easter Vacation on TUESDAY, April 18th.

For information respecting fees, &c., apply to— H. A. COX, B.A., Headmaster.

1053]

C. E. Warren & Co.
30 & 32, Des Vœux Road, Central.

MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Cleaning & Repairs undertaken.

ARTIFICIAL WREATHS in all sizes.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1911. [1074]

WM. P. WELL,
LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING FOR GENTS' WEAR.

ARRIVAL OF

New Summer Goods

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [1048]

Entertainments.**THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.
(FLOWER STREET)**

EVERY EVENING at 7.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

THIS WEEK.

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME:

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

and

THE FLOWER STREET FOLLIES.

Popular Prices. See Hand Bill.

Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

787]

ENTERTAINMENTS.**THE****"Empire" Cinematograph****Theatre.**

Des Vœux Road Central, opposite
Central Market.

That the LIFE AND PASSION

OF CHRIST

will be exhibited on

Matinees

at

Saturday 8th and Sunday 9th.

The Grand Film Highly

Interesting

THE DAILY LIFE OF AN

HUMAN APE

on board of the

S.S. "WASHINGTON."

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [852]

CAPSTAN MIXTURE

MEDIUM

&

FULL



In 1/4 lb.

Air Tight

Tins

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.



THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.
STALDON EMMENTHAL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

081]

CLARK & CO.

Scientific

Opticians,

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

Consignees.**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,****BREMEN.****IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL****LINE.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****THE Steamship****"PRINZ LUDWIG."**

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and staved at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th of April, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 17th of April, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [7

Shipping-Steamer.**Regular Steamship Service****to NEW YORK,****via PORT and SUEZ CANAL.**

With Liberty to Call at Mombasa Coast.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

About S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" [14th April.

S.S. "MONTROSE" ... [May.

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [756



The **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL**
Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR BATAVIA; CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DACRE CASTLE".

FROM NEW YORK.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"Dacre Castle".

FROM NEW YORK.

"DELHI".

MERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Buying.

Lobton—Bank T.T.	1/9
Do. Demand	1/9 11/10
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 10/10
Franco—Bank T.T.	2.28
America—Bank T.T.	4.83
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.84
India T.T.	1844
Do. Demand	1844
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	100 77
Japan—Bank T.T.	88
Java—Bank T.T.	108
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/10
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10
30 days' sight San Foo & N. York	1/2
4 months' eight do.	45

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Siberia (Delhi) 14th inst.
Canadian (E. of India) 14th inst.
American (Mongolia) 21st inst.
Gor. (Prinz Sigismund) 30th inst.

The H.R.H. St. Albans left Sydney yesterday for this port via Tientsin, Port Arthur, Darwin (Manila) and is due here on or about 5th May.

The C.P.R. Co's H.R.H. Empress of China arrived Nagasaki at 8 a.m., to-day, and leaves again at 4 p.m., same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m., to-morrow.

ARRIVALS.

Assaye, Br. s.s., 4,360, G. W. Cockman, a.m., 1 st April—Bengaluru, 12th April—Bangkok and Swatow 11th April, Rico—B. & S.
Asahi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,749, Nakano, 11th April—Moj 7th April—Coul—M. B. K.
Asia, Br. s.s., 2,936, Harry Gubroger, 11th April—San Francisco 16th March, Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Buyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,232, K. Hashimoto, 4th April—Moj 30th Mar., Coal and Oil—T. R. K.
Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,833, J. Gojo, 11th April—Tacoma and Port 4th March, Gen.—O. S. K.
Chidai, Nor. s.s., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 12th April—Bangkok and Swatow 3rd April, Rico—A. T. & Co.
Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,250, W. W. Greene, 4th April—San Francisco, &c., 8th Mar., Mail and Gen.—T. K. K.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 809, Y. Yamaoto, 12th April—Swatow 11th April Gen.—O. S. K.
Dufferin, Br. s.s., 6,290, W. B. Huddles, 11th April—Bombay 4th April, Ballast—Order.
Fookang, Br. s.s., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 11th April—Moj 6th April Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,087, Tominao, 12th April—Moj 6th April Gen.—M. B. K.
Haitan; Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 12th April—Swatow 11th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Heito Maru, Jap. s.s., 240, W. Summers, 12th April—Sea, Gen.—M. B. K.
Japan, Br. s.s., 8,806, A. Stewart, 27th Mar.—Calcutta via Straits 11th Mar., Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Laertes, for Seigon.
Pontong, for Swatow.
Assaye, for Shanghai.
Hongkong, for Pakhoi.
Kwangtung, for Amoy.
Kuangwei, for Swatow.
Tsuyuan, for Manila.
Breid, for Bangkok.
Fukui-maru, for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.
Mishima-maru, for Yokohama.
Chenan, for Canton.
Hongkong, for Shanghai.
Taiyuan, for Manila.
Anhui, for Shanghai.
Ichia, for Bombay.
Carl Dietrichson, for Hoihow.
Signal, for Haiphong.
Kueichow, for Tientsin.
Ischia, for Singapore.
Paklat, for Hainan.
Mishima, for Kobe.
Anhui, for Shanghai.
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Fukui-maru, for Moji.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Por Assaye, arrived 13th April from Bombay, &c.—Mr. P. Cresswell, Maj. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Muncharjee, Rev. and Mrs. Mackay, Miss Oliver, Capt. McKinzie, Messrs. E. Davis, Aikor, Mr. and Mrs. Ninkeiro, Mrs. F. Lin, Messrs. G. Tawau, C. Taylor, G. Anderson, Angus, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Donner, Messrs. J. and R. Popper, Capt. Brassey, Mr. C. Hametan, Gen. and Mrs. Dewall, Mr. H. Handy, Dr. Rogate, Mr. Phong Keon, Mr. E. G. Hille, Mr. G. Horton,
Salut Patrick, Br. s.s., 2,693, J. Foray, 12th April—Shanghai 20th April, 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haifang, 21st April, 10 a.m.
Strathlyon, Br. s.s., 2,640, J. R. Shaw, 11th April—Portland, Oregon, Japan 6th April, noon.

HOTEL VISITORS.

Mr. Honington and servant, Dr. Burger, Mr. Sidelsky, Mr. and Miss Dawson, Mr. W. Kladro, Mr. K. Horstman, Mr. and Mrs. Hellward, Mr. Hicks and native servant, Mr. S. E. Ismail, Mr. F. Waterhouse, Mr. Samproy, Mr. Komp, Miss A. Cust, Misses Lewis (2), Mr. J. Jago, Mrs. G. Risley, Mr. E. Isharn, Mr. H. Holmes, Miss L. Stevens, Mr. G. Gaggiotti, Miss G. Moore, Miss Y. Rist, Miss E. Wood, Mr. W. V. D'Arcy, Sir and Lady Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Harpol, Messrs. Hallion and Maxwell.
Passengers Departed.
For Mishima Maru, for Japan, on the 13th April—Mr. Fuller, Miss Hause, Col. Higashi, Mr. and Mrs. Felkins, Baron Lambert, Messrs. Inagaki, Nakagawa, Miss T. Okuhara, Mr. E. H. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Sadler, Messrs. Nishi, Noda, Mr. and Mrs. Abel Dubois, Mrs. Hedge, Misses Martindale, V. Cabb, Gravas, Rev. and Mrs. Dennis and 4 children, Mr. and Miss Brindley, Messrs. Donbigh, Husaka, S. Yonekura, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie, and 2 children, Mrs. C. E. Jaffe and child, Mrs. Teudzurabara, Messrs. Nara, Yagi, Miss Smith, Mrs. Thompson and children, Capt. Farrell, Gauld, Mr. Kikuchi, Dr. Musao, Miss Denbigh, Mr. and Mrs. Zuchiro and child, Mrs. Soye Nakahara, Mrs. F. Dobashi, Mr. and Mrs. K. Aibara and 2 children, Messrs. Harogawa, Tamka, Tamura, Hoyama, Genoi, T. Shinoh, R. M. Chattoner, Haggett, Devos, Sugimoto, Kashio and Goto.
Passengers Expected.
Per Australian, from Europe—Mr. and Mrs. Bradier, Messrs. Krampolsky, Horburgh Joeger and Santini.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STREAMERS.

Anglin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, Hinkwitz, 12th April—Bangkok and Swatow 11th April, Rico—B. & S.

Asahi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,749, Nakano, 11th April—Moj 7th April—Coul—M. B. K.

Asia, Br. s.s., 2,936, Harry Gubroger, 11th April—San Francisco 16th March, Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Buyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,232, K. Hashimoto, 4th April—Moj 30th Mar., Coal and Oil—T. R. K.

Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,833, J. Gojo, 11th April—Tacoma and Port 4th March, Gen.—O. S. K.

Chidai, Nor. s.s., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 12th April—Bangkok and Swatow 3rd April, Rico—A. T. & Co.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,250, W. W. Greene, 4th April—San Francisco, &c., 8th Mar., Mail and Gen.—T. K. K.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 809, Y. Yamaoto, 12th April—Swatow 11th April Gen.—O. S. K.

Fulje, Deanna, Fisher, H. G., 11th April—Moj 7th April—Coul—M. B. K.

Goto Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,087, Tominao, 12th April—Moj 6th April Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haitan; Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 12th April—Swatow 11th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.

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